Exhibit 16

CPT Reply Brief in Support of their Proposed Claim Constructions

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

WILLIAM MORRIS, Editor

Published by

AMERICAN HERITAGE PUBLISHING CO., INC. and

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

BOSTON/NEW YORK/ATLANTA/GENEVA, ILLINOIS/DALLAS/PALO ALTO

Words that are believed to be registered trademarks have been checked with authoritative sources. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. Words that are known to have current registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the publishers' opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark

©1969, 1970, 1971, 1973 by American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc. All correspondence and inquiries should be directed to Dictionary Division, American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020.

All rights reserved under Bern and Pan-American Copyright Conventions

Standard Book Numbers: 395-09064-4 (de luxe edition); 395-09065-2 (plain edges); 395-09066-0 (thumb-indexed); 395-09070-9 (school edition)

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 76-86995

Manufactured in the United States of America

Computer-composed by Inforonics, Inc. in Maynard, Massachusetts

al-jen-age (āl'yan-tj, ā'lē-an-) n The state or condition of being alien or an alien.

al-ien-ate (āl'yan-āt', ā'lē-an-) tr.v. -ated, -ating, -ates. 1. To cause (someone previously friendly or affectionate) to become cause (someone previous) (riendly of attectionate) to become unfriendly or indifferent; estrange: alienate a friend. 2. To remove or dissociate (oneself, for example): "man cannot alienate himself from his own consciousness" (Wylie Sypher). 3. To cause to be transferred; turn away: "he succeeded ... n alienating the affections of my only ward" (Oscar Wilde). 4, Law To transfer (property) to the ownership of another —Sec Synonyms at estrange [Latin aliënāre from aliënus alien] —al'len-n'ter (-a'ter) n.

len-a'ter (-ā'ter) n.
al-ien-a-tion (āl'yan-ā'shan, ā'lē-an-) n. 1. The condition of being an outsider; a state of isolation: His allenation is far more acute than Holmes's... not an eccentric but rather an outcast." (F.R. Shaw). 2. Psychology. A state of estrangement between the self and the objective world, or between different parts of the personality. 3. The act of alienating; estrangement; disaffection: "In the decades after 1795 there was a profound alienation between classes in Britain." (E.P. Thompson) 4. Law. The act of transferring property, or title to it. to another 5. Psychiatry. Obsolete. Mental derangement al-len-ae (āi'yan-ē', ā'lē-an-ē') n. Law. A person to whom ownership of property is transferred.

ownership of property is transferred.

al-ien-ism (āl'yən-lz'əm, ā'lē-ən-) n. 1. The state or condition of being alien or an alien. 2. Obsolete. Psychiatry.

al-ien-ist (āl'yən-ist, ā'lē-ən-) n. 1. Law A physician who has al-ien-ist (āl'yən-ist, ā'lē-ən-) n. 1. Law A physician who has been accepted by a court as an expert on the mental competence of principals or winesses appearing before it. 2. Obsolete. A psychiatrist. [French aliéniste, from aliéné, insane, from Latin aliénarus. "estranged," past participle of aliénare. to ALIENATE, al-ien-or (āl'yən-ör', ā'lē-ən-) n. Law A person who 'transfers ownership of property to another.

a-iif (āl'III) n. The first letter of the Arabic alphabet. [Arabic.] a-Il-form (ā'lə-fōrm', ā'le-) adj. Shaped like a wing; alar. [Latin āla, wing (see aks- in Appendix*) + -FORM.]

Al-i-garh (āl'I-gūr'). A city in western Uttar Pradesh, Republic of India, 70 miles southeast of Delih. Population, 185.000.

All-gall (al-fur). Acty in western Ottal Plades, Republic of India, 70 miles southeast of Delhi. Population, 185.000.

a-light' (2-lit') intr.v. alighted or alit (2-lit'), alighting, alights.

1. To come down and settle, as after light. Used with on or upon: a bird alighting on a branch. 2 To dismount. Used with from.

3. Archaic To come upon by chance. Used with on or upon: alight on an answer. [Middle English alighton, Old English ālihtan: ā- (intensive) + lihtan. to dismount, lighten, from liht, LIGHT (adjective).]

a-light' (2-lit') adj. Burning; lighted; lit up. [Middle English alight. Old English āliht, past participle of ālihtan, to light up: A-+ lihtan, to light, from liht, LIGHT.]—a-light' adv.

a-lign (2-lin') v. alignad, aligning, aligns. Also aline, alinead, alining, alines.—tr. 1. To arrange in a line, 2. To ally (oneself, for example) with one side of an argument, cause, or the like.—Intr. To fall into line. [French aligner, from Old French: a-, from Latin ad., to + ligne, LINE.]—a-lign'or n.

a-lign-ment (2-lin'mont) n. Also a-line-ment. 1 Arrangement or position in a straight line 2. A ground plan. 3 The act of aligning or the condition of being aligned.

allgnment chart. Mathematics. A nomograph (see).

or position in a straight line 2. A ground plan. 3 The act of aligning or the condition of being aligned. alignment chart. Mathematics. A nomograph (see). a-like (a-lik') adj. Having close resemblance; similar. Usually used as a predicate adjective: "All good books are alike." (Herningway). —adv. In the same way, manner, or to the same degree: They dress and walk alike. See Usage note at both (Middle English ilik. Old English gelic: ge- (collective prefix) + lic, form (see lik- in Appendix*).] —a like'noss n. al-i-ment (lil'a-mont) n. 1 Food; nourishment. 2. Something that supports or sustains: "Liberty is to faction what air is to fire, an aliment without which it instantly expires." (lames Madison). —tr. v. (lil'a-ment') alimented. -menting, -monts. To supply with food or other sustenance. [Middle English, from Latin alimentum, from alere, to nourish. See al-3 in Appendix.*] —al'i-men'tal-ad/. —al'i-men'tal-y adv.

al-i-men-ta-ry (al'a-men'tte, -tor-e) ad/. 1. Of or pertaining to food or nutrition. 2. Providing nourishment.

allimentary canal. The mucous-membrane-lined tube of the digestive system, extending from the mouth to the anus and including the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and intestines. al-i-men-ta-tion (lil'a-men-ta'shan) n. 1. The act or process of giving or receiving nourishment. 2 Support; sustenance. A-li Mo-ham-med of Shi-raz. See the Bab al-i-mo-ny (lil'a-mo'ne) n.pl. -niea. 1. Law. An allowance for support made under court order to a divorced person, usually the former wife, by the former spouse's income or estate. It is also granted without a divorce,

the former wife, by the former spouse, out of the former spouse's income or estate. It is also granted without a divorce, as between legally separated persons, or those whose marriage has been annulled, 2. Maintenance; sustenance; support. (Latin alimônia, nutriment, support, from alere, to nourish. See

ol-2 in Appendix.*]
ol-1-phat-ic (al'2-fat'lk) adj. Of, pertaining to, or designating organic chemical compounds in which the carbon atoms are linked in open chains rather than rings. [From Greek aleiphar] (stem aleiphat-), oil, from aleiphein, to anoint. See felp- in

al-l-quot (ăl'o-kwōt', -kwot) adj. 1. Mathematics Of, pertaining to, or designating an exact divisor or factor of a quantity, especially of an integer. 2. Contained exactly or an exact number of times. [French (partle) aliquote, aliquot (part), from Medieval Latin (pars) aliquotae, from Latin aliquot, some, several : alius.

some, other (see al-1 in Appendix*) + quot how many (see kwoin Appendix*).) Al-Is-kan-da-ri-yah. The Arabic name for Alexandria

a-li-un do (ā'lē-ūn'dē, āl'ē-) adv. Law. From a source extrinsic to the matter at hand; from elsewhere: evidence aliunde. [Latin, from elsewhere : alius. other (see al-1 in Appendix*) + unde.

from elsewhere: alius. other (see al-1 in Appendix*) + unde. whence (see kwo- in Appendix*), a live (a-liv') ad. 1. Having life; in a living state. 2. In existence or operation; not extinct or inactive; keep love alive. 3. In a state of animation; full of life; lively: Her face was alive with laughter. 4. Now living. Used as an intensive: the strongest man alive. —See Synonyms at aware, living.—alive to. Aware of; sensitive to: alive to the moods of others.—alive with. Swarming with: "This pool was alive with grilse" (Douglas McCraith). [Middle English alive. on live, Old English on life: ON + life. dative of lif. LIEE!—a-live/noss n

dative of lif, Life] —a-live'ness n a-liza-rine (-rin, -rēn') An or-ange-red compound, C₁₄H₂O, used in dyes [French alizarine, from alizari, madder, from Spanish, from Arabic al-'aṣārah, the

pluce pressed out: al, the + 'aşara, he pressed.]
al-ka-hest (âl'ko-hēst') n The hypothetical universal solvent once sought by alchemists. [Medieval Latin alchahest, said to have been coined as a pseudo-Arabic word by Paracelsus]
al-ka-les-cent (āl'ko-lēs'ant) adj. Becoming alkaline; slightly alkaline. [Al KAL(i) + -ESCENT] —ai'ka-los'conco. al'ka-los'-

al-ka-li (äl'ka-li') n., pl. -lis or -lies. 1. Chemistry. A hydroxide or carbonate of an alkali metal (see), the aqueous solution of al-ka-li (āl'kə-li') m. pl. -lis or -lies 1. Chemistry. A hydroxide or carbonate of an alkali motal (see), the aqueous solution of which is bitter, slippery, caustic, and characteristically basic in reactions. 2. Any of various soluble mineral salts found in natural water and arid soils. 3. An alkali metal [Middle English alcaly, from Medieval Latin alcalt, from Arabic algaliy. the ashes (of saltwort), from qalay. to fry]

al-ka-li-fy (āl'ka-la-lī', āl-kāl'a-lī') v -lade, -fying, -fins. —tr To make alkaline; alkalize —intr. To become alkaline.

alkali metal. Any of a group of soft, white, low-density, low-melting, highly reactive metallic elements, including lithium. sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, and francium.

al-ka-lim-e-ter (āl'ka-līm'a-ten) n 1. An apparatus for measuring alkalinity. 2. An apparatus for measuring the amount of carbon dioxide evolved from a solid. —a'ka-lim'a-try n.

al-ka-line (āl'ka-līn, -līn') adļ. 1. Of, relating to. or containing an alkali. 2. Having a pH greater than 7

alkaline earth. 1. An oxide of an alkaline-earth metal 2. An alkaline-earth metal. —al'ka line-earth' adļ

alkaline-earth metal. —al'ka line-earth' adļ

alkaline-earth metal. Any of a group of metallic elements, especially calcium. strontium, and barium, but generally including beryllium, magnesium, and radium.

al-ka-lin-i-ty (āl'ka-līn'a-tē) n. The alkali concentration or alkaline-earth alkali-containing substance

al-ka-lize (āl'ka-līx') v. -līxod. -lizing, -līzes. Also al-ka-līn izo (-līn-iz'). —tr To make alkaline. —intr. To become an alkali. —al'ka-līzod (dl'ka-loid') n. Any of various physiologically active

al'ka-il-za'tion n

al-ka-fold (dl'ks-loid') n Any of various physiologically active nitrogen-containing organic bases derived from plants, includ-

ing nicotine, quinine, cocaine, atropine, and morphine. [German: ALKAL(I) + -OID.] —al'ko-lol'dol (-loid'l) adj.
al-ka-lo-sis (āl'ko-lō'sis) n. Pathologically high alkali content in the blood and tissues. [New Latin: ALKAL(I) + -OSIS.]
al-kane series (āl'kān'). Chemistry. The pareffin series (see)

al-tane series (ar kan). Chemistry I ac paratin series (see [ALK(Tx)] + ANE]
al-ka-not (āl'ko-nēt') n. 1. a. A European plant, Alkanna tinctoria, the roots of which yield a red dyc. b. The root of this plant, or a dye prepared from it. 2. Any of several hairy plants of the genus Anchusa, native to the Old World, having clusters of blue flowers. Also called "bugloss." 3. A plant, the puecoon (see). [Middle English, from Spanish alcaneta, diminutive of alcana, henna, from Medieval Latin alchanna. Irom Arabic alkins is the turnity.]

alcana, henna, from Medieval Latin alchanna. Irom Arabic al-hinnā, the Henna.]
al-kene (all'Kēn') n. Chemistry. An open-chain hydrocarbon. olofin (see). [ALK(YL) + -ENE.]
al-Khwa-riz-mi (āl'Khwā-rēz'mē), Muhammad ibn-Musa. Also al-khowa-riz-mi. A.D. 780-8507 Arab mathematician and author; regarded as the father of algebra Al-ko-ran. Variant of Alcoran Al-ko-ran. Variant of Alcoran Al-ku-wait. See Kuwait.
al-kyd resin (āl'kīd). Chemistry. A widely used durable synthetic resin derived from glycerol and phthalic anhydride. Also called "alkyd." [Blend of ALKY1 and ACID.]
al-kyl (āl'kil) n. Chemistry. A monovalent radical, such as ethyl or propyl, having the general formula C_pH_{2n+1} [German: ALC(0HOL) + -YL.]

ALC(OHOL) + -YL.al-kyl-a-tion (âl'ka-lâl'shon) n. Chemistry. Any process in which an alkyl group is added to or substituted in a compound, as in the reaction of olelins with paralfin hydrocarbons to make

an aky group is native to be santituted in a composite, as in the reaction of obelins with parallin hydrocarbons to make high-octane fuels.

al-kyne (al'kin') n. Also al-kino. Any of a group of open-chain hydrocarbons with a triple bond and the general formula C_aH_{3n-2}. [ALKY(L) + (1)NE]

all (6i) adj. 1. The total entity or extent of: all Christendom.

2. The entire or total number, amount, or quantity of: all the saints.

3. The utmost possible of: in all truth 4 Every. Used only in phrases such as all manner, all kinds.

5. Any whatsoever: beyond all doubt.

6. Nothing but; only: He was all skin and bones. —pron.

1. Each and every thing: Ten ships sailed and all returned. See Usage note below. —n.

1. Everything one has: He gave his all.

2. The whole number; totality. —above all. Most of all; before everything else. —after all. Nevertheless. —all in all. Everything being taken into account. —ar all.

1. In any and every way: He can't walk at all.

2. To any extent; whatever: no money at all. —for all.

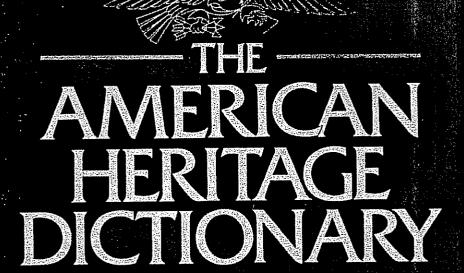
1. To the extent that: for all I care.

2. In spite

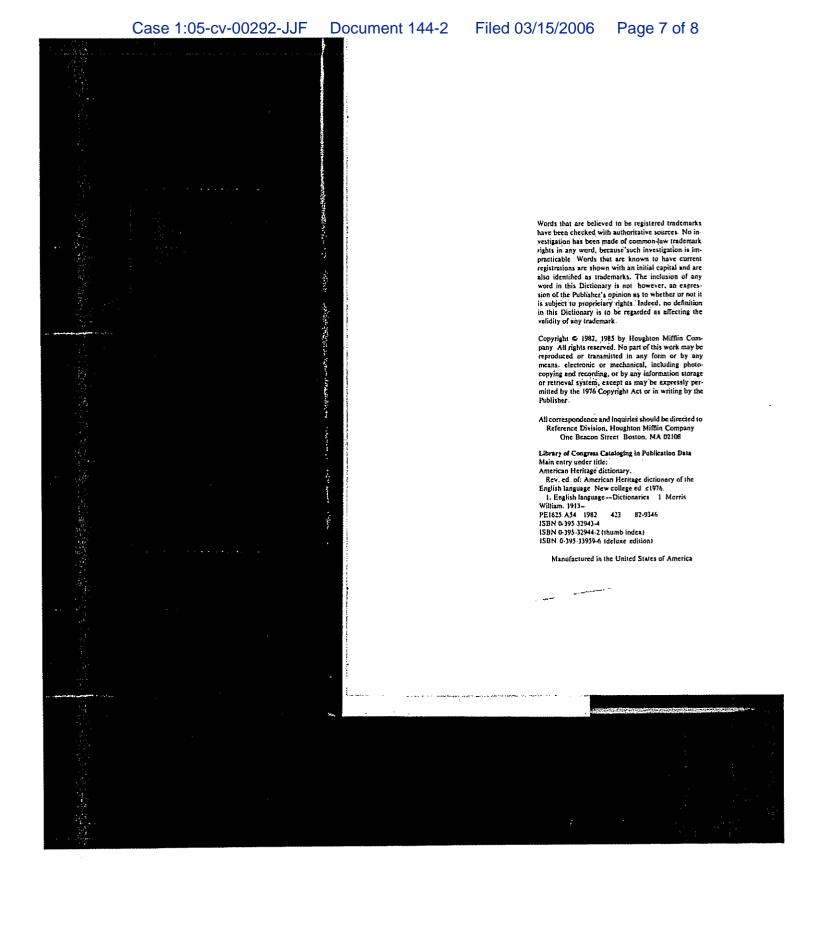
Exhibit 17

CPT Reply Brief in Support of their Proposed Claim Constructions

The single source for people who need to be right



Second College Edition with 200,000 precise definitions, 3,000 photographs & illustrations, and usage guidance from our panel of experts



provincialize prussic acid

not fashionable or sophisticated: "Well-educated professional women... made me feel uncomfortably provincial" (J.R. Salamanca). 3. Limited in perspective; narrow and self-centered. —n. 1. A native or inhabitant of the provinces. 2. A person who has provincial ideas or habits. —provincial-ism. provincial-ity (-shē-di'i-tè) n. —pro-vincial-ity of

provin clal-lize (pro-vin sho-liz') r.r. sized, sizing, sizes. To make provincial, --pro-vin classization n. proving ground n. A place for testing new devices or there-

ries.

provision (pra-vizh'an) n. 1. The actor's lipplying or fitting out. 2. Something that is provided, 3. A preparatory action or measure 4 provisions. A stock of necessary supplies, esp. food. 5. A stipulation or qualification, esp. a clause in a document or agreement. —ir.v. shored, shoring, shores. To supply with provisions. [ME < OFr., forethought < Lat provite < providere, to foresee. —see PROVIDE | —provision-see.

nonver n.
provivision at (pra-vizh'a-na) also pro-vi-sion ar y (-vizh'a-na)
a-ner'e) adj. Provided for the time being, pending permanent arrangements: a provisional capital. —pro-vi-sion al-ly

adv. pro-vi-so (pro-vi-zò) n., pl. -soa or -soes A clause in a document making a qualification, condition, or restriction [ME < Med. Lat. proviso quad, provided that.] pro-vi-so-vy (pro-vi-zo-re) adj. Depending on a proviso; conditional. —pro-vi-so-ri-ly adv. pro-vi-ta-min (pro-vi-ta-min) n. A substance converted to a vitamin within the body, as carotene into vitamin A. Pro-vo (prô-vò) n. A member of the extremist faction of the firsh Republican Army, [Shortening and alteration of provisional (wing), name of the faction | pro-vo-ca-tour (pro-vok's-tūr') n. An agent pro-vocateur. [Fr.]

provo-ca-tion (provio-kā'shan) n. 1. The act of provoking or inciting, 2. Something that provokes, [ME provocation < OFr, provocation < Lat provocatio < provocare to challenge.

provocative (pra-vák'a-tiv) adj. Tending to provoke; stimulating, —n. Something that provokes, —pro-voc'a-tive-

stimulating. —n. Something that provokes. —pro-voc's-tively adv. —pro-voc's-tive-ness n.
pro-voke (pro-vok') t.r. voked. vok-ing. -vokes. 1. To
cause anger, resentment, or deep leeling in 2. To cause to
take action. 3. To bring on by inciting: provoke a fight. [ME
provoken < OFt, provoker < Lat. provocare, to challenge:
pro-, forth + vocare, to call.] —pro-vok-ing-ity adv.
Synonyms: provoke, incite, excite, stimulate, arouse,
rouse, silt. These verbs are compared in the sense of causing
a person to take action or feel emotion. Provoke, the least
explicit with respect to means, does little more than state
the consequences produced! He was provoked to anger. Intite implies the urging on and directing of energies toward a
certain course. Excite stresses a playing upon the emotions
generally. The remaining terms suggest increasing degrees
of emotional awakening. Stimulate and arouse connote immediate. often brief sensations, and rouse and stir. deeper.
stronger responses.

mediate. often brief sensations, and rouse and stin- deeper, stronger responses. pro-vok-ing (pra-vôk-ing) adj. Troubling the nerves or peace of mind. as by repeated vexations. —pro-vok-ing/y adv. pro-vost (pro-vôst). - 1. The chief magistrate of certain Scottish cities. 2. The chief officer of some colleges. 3. The highest official in certain cathedrals or colleges. 3. The highest official in certain cathedrals or collegiate churches. 4. The keeper of a prison. [ME < OE profort and OFr. provost, both < Med. Lat. propositus < Lat. praepositus, superintendent < p.part. of praeponere. to place over: prae-, before + ponere, to put.]
pro-vost court (pro-vô) n. A military court for the trial of minor offenses committed in occupied hostile territories. pro-vost guard (pro-vô) n. A detail of soldiers on police duty under a provost marshal.

pro-vost marshal (pro-vô) n. 1. The head of military police.

2. A naval officer responsible for the disposition of prisoners facing court-martial.

2. A naval other responsive for the disposition of prisoners facing court-martial, pro-vost sergeant (pro'vo) n. A noncommissioned officer who heads a detail of military police, prow (prou) n. 1. The forward part of a ship's hull; bow. 2 A projecting part similar in configuration to the prow of a ship, as the forward end of a ski [OFr prove < Lat prova < Gk, project.]

a ship, as the forward end of a ski [UFr proue < Lat prova < Gk, princa]
prowess (proufs) n. 1. Superior skill or ability. 2. Superior strength, courage, or daring, esp. in hattle [ME prowesse < OFt, processe < prou, var. of prud, brave. —see PROUD.]
prowl (proul) v. prowled, prowling, prowls. —tr. To roam through steathilly, as in search of prey or plunder —intr. To rove furtively or with predatory intent. —n. An act of prowling. —idnom. on the prowl. Actively looking for something. [ME prollen.] —prowler n.
prowl car n. A squad car.
proxl-mal (prok'ss-mal) adj. 1. Nearest; proximate. 2. Blot.
Near the central part of the body or a point of attachment or origin: the proximal end of u bone. [< Lat. proximus, superl. of propior, near.] —proxl-maly adv.
proxl-male (prok'ss-mil) adj. 1. Closely related in space, time, or order; very near 2. Approximate. [Lat. proximatus, p part of proximare. to come near < proximus. superl of

propior, near.] —prox1-mate-ly adv. —prox1-mate-nexs n. prox-imi-ly (prok-sim1-t2) n. The state, quality, or fact of being near or next; closeness.—See Usage note at close QFr. proximite < Lat. proximitas < proximus super! of pro-

proximity fuze n. An electronic device for detonating a projectile as it approaches a target, used in antiaircraft shells. proxi-mo (prok'so-mo') adv. Archaic. Of or in the following month. [Lat. proximo mense, in the next month.]

proxy (prok'se) n. pl. -lea. 1. A person authorized to act for another; agent or substitute. 2. The authority to act for another. —modifier: a proxy vate. [ME proxey < Norman Fr. procuracie < Med. Lat. procuratia < Lat. procurare, to take care of, —see PROCURE.]

prude (probod) n. A person who is excessively concerned with being or seeming to be proper, modest, or righteous. [Fr., short for OFr. preudefemme, virtuous woman : preu, virtuous, proud + de. of (< Lat.) + femme. woman (< Lat. femina).]

short for OFr. preudefemme, virtuous woman : preu, virtuous, proud + de. of (< l.a.t.) + femme. woman (< l.a.t. femina).]
pru-dence (priod ns) n. 1. The state, quality, or lact of being prudent. 2. Careful management; economy.

Synonyma: prudence, discretion, circumspection. These nouns are compared as they express caution and wisdom in the conduct of affairs. Prudence, the most comprehensive, implies not only caution but the capacity for judging in advance the probable results of one's actions. Discretion suggests prudence coupled with self-restraint and sound judgment. Circumspection adds to discretion the implication of wariness in one's actions out of consideration for social and moral consequences.

pru-dent (prood nt) adj. 1. Wise in handling practical matters; exercising good judgment or common sense. 2. Careful in regard to one's own interests; provident 3. Careful about one's conduct; circumspect [ME < OFr. C lat, prudent, short for providents —see PROVDENT.] —prudently adv.

pru-den-tlal (proo-den'shal) adj. 1. Arising from or characterized by prudente. 2. Exercising prudence, good judgment, or common sense. —pru-den'tlaty adv.

prud-ery (prood'd-ré) n., pl. -les. 1. The state or quality of being prudish. 2. An instance of prudish behavior or talk [Fr. pruderie < prude. prude. prude. none'the prude none'the or providently of a prude production or control or talk production of the prudently of the production of the prod

[Fr. prudete < prude, prude, — see FRUDE.]
prud-lah (pr@dish) adj. Marked by or exhibiting the characteristics of a prude; priggish — prud-lah-ly adv. — prud-lah-ly

pru-i-nose (prob's-nos') adj. Bot Having a white, powdery covering or bloom. [Lat pruinans, frosty < pruina, hoar-

pruri-nose (prob's-nos') adj. Bot Having a white, powdery covering or bloom. [Lat prulnanus, frosty < prulna, hearfrost.]
prune! (probn) n. 1. a. The partially dried fruit of any of several varieties of the common plum, Prunus domestica b. Any kind of plum that can be dried without spoiling. 2. Slong. An ill-tempered person [ME < OFr. < Lat. prunum, plum.]
prune! (probn) v. pruned, prunting, prunes. —tr. 1. To cit off or example) to improve shape or growth. 2. To remove or cut out as superfluous 3. To reduce: prune the budget.—Intr. To remove what is superfluous or undesirable. [ME prougner < OFr. prulgnier < VLat. *proretundiare : Lat. pro. in front + Lat. roundus, round.] —prune!-a (prob-nell's) also pru-nel·lo (-nel'o) n., pl. lata prunella (prob-nel's) also pru-nel·lo (-nel'o) n., pl. lata chiefly for shoe uppers clerical robes, and academic gowns. [Fr. prunelle (prob-nel') n. A brownish sloc-flavored French liqueur. [Fr., dim. of prune, prune.]
prunelle (prob-nel'o) n. Variant of prunella. pruning hook n. A long pole with a curved saw blade and usually a clipping mechanism on one end used esp for pruning small trees.

usually a clipping mechanism on one end used esp for pruning small trees.

pruning small trees.

pruning the fire of the small of the small of the small trees of a sexual nature. 2. a. Characterized by an obsessive interest in sex: prunient thoughts. b. Arousing or appealing to an obsessive interest in sex: prunient therefore. Programment of pruning the small of the

998

prurtah (probita') n., pl. tath or tot (10t' table at currency, [Mod. Heb. perujāh.] pry! (ptf) intr., pried, prylng, priesa. It closely, curiously, or inquisitively often ner; snoop: ahways prying into the affairs priesa. I. An act of prying. 2. An excessive son; snoop. [ME prien.] —prying. pries. 1. Torce open with a lever. 2. To obtain we culty: pried a confession out of the supel. Something, as a crowbar, that is used 2. Leverage. [Alteration of Prize] pryer (prf'sr) n. Variant of prier. psalm (sām) n. 1. A sacred song; hymr with a sing. verb). See table at Bible. —r. lng. psalms. To sing of or celebrate in prealm < LLat. psalmus < Gk. psalmos < phapp. psalminist (sā'məst). n. A writer or compos psalmody (sa'mə-de, sāl'mə-) n., pl. dpractice of singing psalms in divine worst sition or arranging of psalms for singing. psalms (ME psalmodie < LLat. psalmod; spalms (ME psalmodie < Llat. psalmod-stat in. Psalter also psalter (sol'tor) n. A bo Book of Psalms or a particular version for, or selection from it. [ME < OE psalmof, psal psalteri-um (sol-tir'e-om) n. pl. t-a (4. psalteri-um (so

pook of Frams of a particular version for, or selection from it. [ME < OE prainter, both < Llat prainterium < OE, prainter, both < Llat prainterium < OE, prainter, both < Llat prainterium < OE, prainter, both < [Llat, psailter, so called because when si apart like the leaves of a book.] —pearly psailtery (sol'tre', stree, An ancient stringed musical inst plucking the strings with the fingers or prainter < OFr. < Lat. prainterium < Ok lein, to play the harp.]
p'a and q'a (pet' on ky60z') pl. n. 1. Soci ior; manners. 2. The way one acts; co watch his p's and q's or he would be fired, psepholo-gy (sel-Gi'-je) n. The study tions. [Gk, psepholo-gy (sel-Gi'-je) n. The study tions to pseph

pseudocoel. pseu-do-cy-e-sis (800'd0-si-2'sis) n. A 1 dition in which physical symptoms of weight gain and amenorrhea, are mani

ception.
pseu-do-e-veni (500'dô-i-veni') n. Infor.
that is designed to attract attention: th

political campaign. psau-do-mo-nad (s⊗'d>-mō'nād') n. A. negative, rod-shaped bacteria of the gen cluding some plant and animal pathog monas, Pseudononad-, genus name: PSE

monat, Pseudomonad., genus name; PSE unit < monos, one.]
pseu-do-morph (s&dd-moft) n. 1. A irregular form. 2. Mineral A mineral is form of another mineral rather than the tensitic of its composition. —pse —pseu-do-morphic, pseu-do-morphou pseu-do-nym (s&d-im') n. A ficition an author; pen name. [Fr. pseudonyme < pseudos, false + onoma, name.] (s&d-dön's-mos) adj. —pseu-don'yme-don'ymous-ness n.

(\$60-don's-mas) adj. —pseu-don'y-mo-don'y-mous-ness n. pseu-don'y-no-di-um (\$60'da-pô'dē-əm) (\$60'da-pô'dē-əm) (\$60'da-pô'dē-əm) arary protrusion of the cytoplasm of means of locomotion and of surroundin in organisms such as the amoeba. [NLs addien, time of paur. feet]

podion, dim. of pour, foot.)
pseu-do-preg-nan-cy (500'dō-preg-nar